

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1827.

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**TERMS.**  
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.  
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.  
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.  
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

FROM THE ALBANY ADVERTISER.

## BOUNAPARTE.

The second number of the "American Quarterly Review," published by Messrs. Carey, Lea, and Carey, of Philadelphia, contains among other interesting articles, a review of that part of Sir Walter Scott's "Life of Napoleon," in which the mighty conqueror is traced from his birth, to his decisive triumph on the field of Marengo. Having perused it with delight, we have been tempted to make a few extracts, which we hope may, while they amuse our readers, at the same time make known to them a truly American work which merits an extensive patronage.

Of Napoleon, while a Cadet in the Royal Military School of Brienne, the reviewer, following Sir Walter Scott, says: "At the military school, the protegee displayed uncommon ardour and aptitude for the abstract sciences, and made a progress in them to which the strongest testimony was borne in the official reports of the institution. His habits were those of a recluse and severe student; but in the languages modern and ancient, he was not at all conspicuous for his proficiency. Our author asserts, that he never acquired the art of writing or spelling French."

After the fall of Robespierre, Bounaparte was superseded, and Sir Walter Scott, says: In May, 1795, he came to Paris to solicit employment in his profession. He found himself unfriended and indigent in the city of which he was at no distant period to be the ruler. Some individuals, however, assisted him, and among others the celebrated performer Talma, who had known him while at the military school, and even then entertained high expectations of the part in life which was to be played by "le petit Bounaparte."

"On the other hand, as a favor of the Jacobins, his solicitations for employment were resolutely opposed by a person of considerable influence. Aubry, an old officer of artillery, president of the military committee, placed himself in strong opposition to his pretensions.

"Meantime his situation became daily more unpleasant. He solicited Barras and Freron, who as Thermidorians, had preserved their credit, for occupation in almost any line of his profession, and even negotiated for permission to go into the Turkish service, to train the Mussulmans to the use of artillery. A fanciful imagination may pursue him to the rank of Pacha, or higher: for where he would, he could not have remained in mediocrity. His own ideas had a similar tendency. 'How strange,' said he, 'it would be, if a little Corsican officer of artillery, were to become a king of Jerusalem.' He was offered a command in La Vendee, which he declined to accept, and was finally named to command a brigade of artillery in Holland."

He was afterwards appointed to command the conventional forces, from which he was promoted to be general of the interior. The author connects with the history of Napoleon's management, this anecdote. "As the dearth of bread and other causes of disaffection, continued to produce commotions in Paris, the General of the Interior was sometimes obliged to oppose them with the military force. On one occasion, it is said, when Bounaparte was anxiously admonishing the multitude to disperse, a very bulky woman exhorted them to keep their ground. 'Never mind these coxcombs with the epaulettes,' she said, 'they do not care if we all starve, so they themselves feed and get fat.' 'Look at me, good woman,' said Bounaparte, who was then as thin as a shadow, 'and tell me which is the fattest of us two.' This turned the laugh against the amazon, and the rabble dispersed in good humour."

The following anecdote is probably familiar to most of our readers:

"A fine boy, of ten or twelve years old, presented himself at the levee of the General of the Interior, with a request of a nature unusually interesting. He stated his name to be Eugene Beauharnois, son of the ci-devant Vicomte de Beauharnois, who, adhering to the revolutionary party, had been a General in the republican service upon the Rhine, and falling under the causeless suspicion of the committee of public safety, was delivered to the revolutionary tribunal, and fell by its sentence just four days before the overthrow of Robespierre. Eugene was overthrown of Robespierre, as General of the

Interior, that his father's sword might be restored to him. The prayer of the young supplicant was as interesting as his manners were engaging, and Napoleon felt so much concern in him, that he was induced to cultivate the acquaintance of Eugene's mother, afterwards the Empress Josephine.

"When Madame Beauharnois and Gen. Bounaparte became intimate, the latter assures us, and we see no reason to doubt him, that although the lady was two or three years older than himself, yet being still in the full bloom of beauty, and extremely agreeable in her manners, he was induced, solely by her personal charms, to make her an offer of his hand, heart and fortunes—little supposing, of course, to what a pitch the latter were to arise. Bounaparte was then in his twenty sixth year: Josephine gave herself in the marriage contract for twenty-eight."

"They were married 6th March 1796, and the dowry of the bride was the chief command of the Italian armies, a scene which opened a full career to the ambition of the youthful General. Bounaparte remained with his wife only three days after his marriage, hastened to see his family, who were still at Marseilles, and having enjoyed the pleasure of exhibiting himself as a favorite of Fortune in the city which he had lately left in the capacity of an indigent adventurer, proceeded rapidly to commence the career to which fate called him, by placing himself at the head of the Italian army."

The reviewer, after giving Sir Walter's account of the system of the conqueror, proceeds—

"The Italian campaigns constitute an epoch in the history of the art of war. They are sketched by Sir Walter with admirable graphic power: every movement and every battle are most skillfully traced and connected: and as he has narrated them, they are adapted to impart the highest ideas of Bounaparte's talents as a General and political manager. The Duke of Wellington is said to have declared, that Sir Walter's account of the battles of Waterloo was the best he had seen, and wonderfully faithful, not less than vividly picturesque, in most of its details. We cannot but think, that if Napoleon had lived to peruse this spirited relation of his first splendid manœuvres and successes, he would have been nearly as well satisfied as the hero of Waterloo. All credit is given to the supremacy of his youthful genius, the originality and felicity of his strokes, the brilliancy and magnitude of his triumphs: and to the personal valour and presence of mind with which his evolutions and critical situations as a commander were accompanied."

FROM THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

## THE PLOUGH.

This instrument has held the first place among the implements of agriculture in all ages. Noah cultivated the vine and made wine immediately after the flood, but it is supposed that grain was first cultivated on the banks of the Nile, in Egypt. The invention of the plough must have been nearly coeval with the raising of grain. "The first plough," says John, in his Biblical Archaeology, "was nothing more than a stout limb of a tree, from which projected another shortened and pointed limb. The further end of the longer branch was fastened to the yoke, and a handle was added by which the plough might be guided." Mr. Loudon says the plough originally used was of the pick kind, and he gives a figure of one on an ancient medal dug up at Syracuse, which resembles a pickaxe. The letter A (alpha) is supposed to have taken its shape from the plough; in the most ancient form of the Greek A, one branch (the beam) is twice as long as the other (the share.) Another ancient plough figured by Mr. Loudon is in the form of a sharpe-toed boot; the holder (a female) has one hand on the top of the boot, and a beam is inserted a little above the instep. The instrument now used for ploughing by some of the nations of the east, is similar to those of the ancients. Mr. Loudon remarks that the state of agriculture and other arts, and of machinery, in the eastern countries, was not materially different in the time of Moses—3400 years ago, from what it is in the same countries at the present day. In Persia the lower part of the plough is a long wedge-shaped thing, and the beam and handle are inserted in the top of this block; in some districts the driver stands on the wedge or share. In Hindoostan the ploughs are of the pick shape, and are but little better than pointed sticks. The figures of some of them resemble the brush scythe of the American farmer, the blade being used for a share, and the handle for a beam; they are guided by a piece of wood attached to the beam near the share. The Hindoo ploughs merely scratch the earth, and to accomplish the

work of pulverization, the ploughman repeats the operation from five to fifteen times. The Chinese ploughs are simple and some of them are drawn by women.

The ancient Greek plough, described by Hesiod, consisted of three parts—a long block sharpened at the point; a draught-pole attached obliquely to the upper part of the block, and extending to the yoke; and a plough-tail to direct the implement, fastened in like manner, and extending back. A plough of similar construction is now used in Sicily. The plough of the modern Greeks has a crooked share shaped like the claw of an anchor; it is only a continuation of the sloping handle, which is large and strong. The most ancient plough used by the Romans was of the simplest form. In the days of Virgil this implement had become more complicated and efficient. They had ploughs with and without mould-boards; with and without coul-ters; with and without wheels; with broad and narrow pointed shares. The beam was fastened to the yoke, like our cart-pole. The Romans did not plough their lands in beds or ridges, as we do; but the cattle always returned in the same furrow. The plough commonly used had no mould-board, and this may be remarked of the ploughs of the most ancient, and some modern nations.

Modern European Ploughs.—In Austria and Lombardy, Italy, the plough is of very rude contrivance, with a handle 13 or 14 feet long. In the vicinity of Rome the plough has a broad, flat share, on the hinder part of which the ploughman stands, and is thus drawn along. In the northern part of France, the ploughs resemble those of England, but in many parts of the south they have no mould-board, and turn the earth in the manner of the simplest form of the Roman plough. In Holland the plough and other field implements are more ingeniously contrived than those of any other country, excepting Great Britain. In Flanders the agricultural implements are more rude. In Hungary six or eight oxen may be seen drawing a clumsy plough, entirely of wood, and without a mould-board. In Denmark, Prussia, and many parts of Germany, they use much better ploughs. In the more improved districts of Germany, the wheel plough and the Dutch swing plough are used. The common plough of Poland is a wretched implement, and has no mould-board; lands are sometimes ploughed by one cow, tied by the horns to a sharpened pole. In Russia, the ploughs are mere crooked sticks, pointed, and drawn by horses, attached by ropes of bark. In many parts of Sweden the ploughs are of an improved description; in other parts they are of the brush scythe figure, resembling those which are used in some parts of Italy, and drawn by a man or woman, by means of a rope passed over the shoulder. The common plough in Spain is supposed to be as old as the time of the Romans. As figured by Mr. Loudon it is a singular looking implement, which we shall not attempt to describe. It is drawn by oxen with ropes fastened to the horns. The plough of Valencia, in Spain, is similar to that described by Virgil. The ploughs commonly used in Ireland are very imperfect and defective. At the Cape of Good Hope, the Dutch farmers have a clumsy, heavy plough, which it requires 10 or 12 oxen to work.

In Great Britain there are two kinds of ploughs—those fitted up with wheels near the end of the beam, and called wheel ploughs; and those without wheels, called swing ploughs. The latter are more easily drawn, but require a more attentive ploughman, than the former. Almost all the British ploughs have coul-ters. The construction of ploughs in the U. States is similar to that of some of the British swing ploughs.

## Gen. JACKSON in KENTUCKY.

In speaking of the slanders lately propagated against the lady of Gen. Jackson, and of the prospects of the General in Kentucky, the Knoxville Enquirer remarks: There is one circumstance, which, to us, appears worthy of notice, and one which might be satisfactory to others; that is, the feelings and opinions of those who live in that part of Kentucky, where Mrs. Jackson lived, when the alleged circumstances of criminality were said to have taken place. These people are not the neighbours and personal friends of General Jackson; and, of course, can be under no obligations, on this ground, to favor him; but, to the contrary, they live in Kentucky, where Mr. Clay's influence might be supposed to incline them the other way. It appears, plainly, to us, therefore, that if the citizens of Mercer county, Kentucky, (where the records against General Jackson exist,) are decidedly in favor of him; that those who live at a distance, may rest assured, things are not as they are represented to be. More reliance may be placed on the set-

tled opinions of the great mass of people, who are under the influence of common sense, and have an opportunity of personally knowing the real state of things, than can be placed on all the fine editorial paragraphs that have ever been written upon the subject.

By a reference to the following statements, taken from a Kentucky paper, it will be seen that the people of Mercer county, are almost unanimously in favor of the Tennessean.

## "BEHOLD A SIGN."

Letters from Mercer announce the adoption of a preamble ending with the following resolutions, at five battalion musters in that county, by overwhelming majorities.

Resolved, That Gen. Andrew Jackson is our choice as next President of the United States.

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States ought to be so amended as to give to the people the right of voting directly for President and Vice President, without the interposition of Electors or Congress, still maintaining the relative votes of the States, and their sovereign character, as at present provided for.

Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas P. Moore faithfully represented our views and wishes when he voted for Gen. Jackson to be President, and that we have the highest confidence in his integrity and patriotism.

At two or three of the musters there was a spirited discussion on both sides of the question. The vote was as follows:

	Jack-	Adams.
Lucto Precinct	175	1
New Providence	205	1
Harrodsburg	105	5
Boycce's Mill	128	1
Perryville	50	0
	663	8

At the last place the discussion continued to so late an hour, that there was much irregularity in taking the vote.

"The county of Mercer," says our correspondent, "was never more unanimous since the year 1798. New court and old court unite in favor of the Hero of New Orleans."

This county is in the centre of Kentucky, is the place of Mrs. Jackson's former residence, and the place where the "record" is kept, of which Hammond, Dana, &c. have made such infamous use. The world will now see what effect all the shameless attacks on the Hero and his wife have with the people.

We have long believed that Jackson would get the undivided vote of Kentucky, but a majority so tremendous, in any county, was not expected. The expression from the people, taken in their neighborhoods, inclines us to the belief that Mr. Adams has no party among the people of Kentucky, and that his strength consists in a few noisy leaders.

The above is not the only favorable account from Kentucky; indeed we believe that if the election were to come on at any short period, General Jackson would obtain at least two thirds of the state of Kentucky. See the following statement:

"At a recent battalion muster in Montgomery county, there were four or five hundred persons present, who were addressed by David Trimble and his opponent Henry Daniel, Esq. a vote was then taken on the next Presidency, and the result was about 45 for Adams, and about 400 for Jackson."

At a late battalion muster in Bath county, in the same district, about 250 men present, a vote was taken, when there were five in favor of Mr. Adams!

In an old court neighborhood, in the north east part of Franklin county, at a late battalion muster more than 200 men being present, we are informed it was ascertained that there were not more than 10 or 12 Adams men amongst them. In the same county, the Argus states that there is one militia company having but four new court men in it, which has now but six Adams men in it.

At a battalion muster in Mercer county, about 200 men present, a vote being taken, Mr. Adams received one vote!

A company muster took place some time since, in the neighborhood of the Mouth of Harrods Creek, in Jefferson county, and we are informed, that it was ascertained that there were 43 for Jackson and 7 for Adams."

These are only a few of many indications which have been given by the people, of their determination to support Gen. Jackson, and not to abide by the covenant entered into on the banks of the little Tiber, in the District of Columbia. We assure our friends in our sister States, that the cause of the people will triumph in Kentucky. In 1824, Jackson was the second choice of the people. They then preferred him to Mr. Adams—they still prefer him—and it will be found in the sequel, that the voters of Kentucky are neither transferable, nor incompetent to decide for themselves."

## The Latest FASHIONS. RIBELIN & WATTS.

HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the very latest Spring Fashions in vogue there and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to execute all descriptions of plain work, at short notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give such satisfaction as to insure a continuance of patronage.  
Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

## Look Here!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Concord, and the public at large, that he has commenced the

## TAILORING BUSINESS

in said town, where he intends to have all kinds of work done in the line of his profession, in as good style of workmanship as at any other place in the United States. Having a strong force employed, he will be able to accommodate any person with garments on very short notice. Owing to the hardness of the times, he will work at the following reduced prices, to wit: Cloth Coats, from 5 to \$6, owing to payment; Pantaloon, from 1 to \$1 25; Summer Coats, from 2 to \$2 50.

THOMAS A. HAGUE.  
Concord, June 24, 1827. 671

## Silas Templeton, Tailor.

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.  
Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 59

## Look at This!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

## TAILORING BUSINESS,

at his old stand in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county. Being Agent for Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia, the subscriber receives the fashions regularly from that city, as often as there is any change in them; and he assures all who wish any description of tailoring done, that he will execute it in a style of workmanship and fitness equal to any thing in the United States; and he challenges a comparison of his work with any garment made in Philadelphia or New-York. He has also just received drafts, &c. for cutting Ladies Dresses, in the latest and newest style. Ladies will be instructed how to make up the garments after they are cut; the plan is so easily understood, that a few minutes direction will be sufficient to enable any lady to proceed alone with the greatest ease.

The subscriber is also authorized to receive subscribers to Allen Ward's Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, and give instruction in the system: each subscriber will be entitled to receive the fashions from Philadelphia quarterly, accompanied with drafts, portrait figures, &c.

THOMAS V. CANON.  
Concord, May 29, 1827. 670

## Spinning Wheels, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has a quantity of Flax and Cotton Spinning Wheels for sale; also Reels, and Sitting Chairs;—all which are deposited at William Richards, opposite Kinder's Store, in Rowan county, on the south side of South Yadin, about 4 miles from Rencher's Ford, on the Fredell road. He will also, in the course of three or four weeks, have a parcel more deposited for sale at Turner's Mill, in said county, on Third Creek, on the Salisbury road. Also, these articles can be had by applying at the subscriber's shop, on the Huntsville road, 24 miles below Mocksville. Carriages repaired, Bedsteads made, &c. on the shortest notice. The work is warranted to be made of the best seasoned timber; should any work fail in the least degree in six months, it will be repaired for nothing. Prices may be known by inquiring at either of the places where the articles are deposited. Reasonable credits will be given to responsible persons; but a deduction will be made on the prices, where the cash is paid down.  
June 11, 1827. 369

## CELEBRATION

THE Anniversary of the Fourth of July next, will be celebrated at the house of Capt. L. B. Lindsey, on the Catawba River near Turbills Ferry, Lincoln County, N. C. The Declaration of Independence will be read at 10 o'clock, A. M. An Oration will be delivered at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Spain. At 12 o'clock, 24 rounds of Cartridges will be discharged from a Cannon; and at 2 o'clock, dinner will be served up.  
June 14, 1827. 265

**HAYWOOD COUNTY, N. C.**  
The following is an extract from a letter written by Col. C. D. Donoho, one of the commissioners appointed by the Gov. to superintend the laying off of the residue of the lands acquired by this state from the Cherokee Indians, dated at Franklin, Haywood county, on the 21st ult. The letter was addressed to Col. D's friend in Caswell county, and first published in the Milton Gazette, of the 14th inst.

The village from which I write you, is situated on the western bank of the Tennessee river, about 15 miles from Georgia on the south, and about 50 from the Tennessee line on the north west. It consists of a few log buildings with cabin roofs, and was laid off by the commissioners in 1820, as the seat of justice for the proposed new county. The river here is about 100 or 150 yards wide, of the purest and most limpid water I have ever seen, and runs over a rocky bed with a current of about five miles an hour. Franklin is surrounded on all sides by lofty, craggy mountains, rising gradually one above another: the majestic Blue Ridge stretching its innumerable pinnacles along to the south east, give to the situation a beauty and grandeur far surpassing anything that can be conceived. The country watered by the Tennessee in this state, is in most respects a delightful one. The land lying contiguous to the river and its tributary streams, the only part it is possible to cultivate, is of a good quality, though not first rate, having been in cultivation possibly for centuries by the Indians. In many places there is no appearance of a stump to be seen for miles. It was laid off by the state in small sections, from 50 to 300 acres, and is inhabited by a hardy, enterprising, and I may add, intelligent population, by whom all the necessities and even many of the luxuries of life are raised in great abundance, and of a superior quality. The range is excellent, the grass and rich herbage, even at this time of the year, being in many parts of the mountains, 2 or 3 feet high. It is a land flowing with milk. An ordinary cow will give four gallons in the day, and cattle require little or no feeding, except for a few months in the winter. I see fat horses, fat hogs, and fat cattle wherever I go. Sheep thrive remarkably well, and produce very fine, nice wool, there being scarcely such a thing to be found as a cuckle burr. I am inclined to think wool would in time become one of the staples of this country, were it not for the wolves. The sheep are obliged to be penned every night close to the house, and even then this sly enemy often breaks over and commits great havoc in a few moments. The bears are very destructive to hogs, and are always sure to pounce on the fattest and best. The bottom land produces wheat and oats tolerably well; rye, buck wheat, potatoes, cabbage and pumpkins of a superior quality. Corn is produced in great abundance, though it does not grow large, owing to the climate; vegetation being, I think, 4 or 5 weeks later here than with you, and the thermometer being six or eight degrees colder. The mountains abound with bears, wolves, panthers, deer, turkeys, hedge-hogs and rattlesnakes.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, MAY 31, 1827.  
**THE SEA SERPENT.**

We have copied from an Irish paper, handed to us for the purpose, another attestation of the existence of the sea serpent. Those who refused to give credit to the accounts of the sea serpent from the eastward, which, however, it seems to us were very well authenticated, will probably be still slower to believe this narrative on account of the extraordinary nature of some of the circumstances. The account, however, is drawn up in good form, and is provided with the attestation of several respectable looking signatures; the name of the vessel, master and mate are given, so that if it be a fabrication the author of it has given an easy clue to its detection.

To the Editor of the Connaught Journal:  
Galway Bay, Feb. 8, 1827.

SIR: Having this favorable opportunity of transmitting to you the following wonderful occurrence, which may be the means of setting at rest all doubts as to the existence of a marine monster, supposed to be the sea serpent. I readily do so, particularly as I have so many respectable witnesses to support me in the truth of what we saw. Being bound from Rhode Island to Liverpool, on yesterday morning the south Island of Arran, came in sight, 30 miles east. We at the same time discovered ahead, a vessel, seeming like a wreck, not having a spar or rope standing. On nearing, I ordered the gig and six men to board her, and was shortly after hailed by the mate, who was one of the party, for assistance; they pulled from the wreck with all possible speed. I hauled the Quebec to the wind, and presently learned that Thomas Wilson, being the first to board, was instantly devoured by a most horrible animal, the like of which they had never seen or heard of. By this time the wreck was driven to about a cable length of our stern, from which I could plainly and distinctly see a monster of the serpent kind, lying partly coiled upon the deck, its head erected

about four feet, and its hind part in the hatches, the hat of poor Thomas lying close along side it. The surprise and consternation which struck all on board deprived us of the thought of planning any mode for its capture, were any such thing possible; the thought of our companion filled us with horror. However, I fired a shot from a six pounder, which unluckily could not be brought to bear sufficiently high. It struck the bull, at the same moment the animal raised its head, body and tail, in 6 or 7 folds, to the height of a man each, extending itself from the tiller to the bows; its eyes were large, of a red color, and much distorted, its throat and neck larger than any other part, of a green hue, and the back black and scaly; it had ears or fins suspended near the head, similar to an eel, and on the nostrils its horny excrescence, blunt and about eight inches long; its chops were broad and flat. Whilst I was preparing a second salute with ball and slugs, it glided majestically into the sea, gave a splash with its tail, and disappeared. Shortly after, myself, John Adams, mate, Mr. William Nightingale, and Mr. Robert Croker, passengers, boarded her, and with grief had our forebodings or the fate of Wilson, verified, he being nowhere to be found; the vessel was water logged, and in a sinking state; a substance of a tar-like nature, but highly corrosive, as it blistered the hands upon taking it up, was upon the deck, some of which has been preserved; it is supposed to be the excrement of the animal. Our conjecture is, that the monster, being attracted by the bodies of the sufferers in the wreck, had taken up its abode there, and devoured them. We consider its length to be about 60 feet, and its girth from 9 to 12 feet.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,  
THOMAS CLEARLY, Master.

We, the undersigned, certify the truth of the above,  
JOHN ADAMS, Mate,  
W. NIGHTINGALE, and  
ROBERT CROKER, Passengers.

P. S. Mr. Croker, having occasion to proceed to Dublin, chose that route for going to Liverpool, and will be the bearer of this statement.  
T. C.

**Rome and the U. States.**—The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, dated the 7th inst. announcing, that "satisfactory evidence was given to him, on the 30th day of May last, by Count Lucchesi, Consul General of His Holiness the Pope, that all foreign and discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the dominions of His Holiness, so far as respected the vessels of the United States, and the merchandise of their produce and manufacture, imported in the same were suspended and discontinued," the President proclaims and declares, that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, within the United States, are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the subjects of His Holiness the Pope, and the merchandise of the produce or manufacture of his dominions, imported into the United States in the same: the said suspension to take effect from the thirtieth of May, aforesaid, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and merchandise aforesaid, therein laden, shall be continued, and no longer.

**France.**—The population of the city of Paris had been for some days in a fever of joy and exultation, in consequence of the withdrawal of the projects of law on the liberty of the press. One reason assigned for the determination of the French Government to give up this impolitic measure, was the appointment of Mr. Canning to be Prime Minister of England, an event which is said to have produced the most powerful sensation both upon the people and government of France. The night after the rejection of the law, the city of Paris was enveloped in an almost noon-day brilliancy. The streets were filled with immense crowds, and traversed by processions of two and three hundred individuals, with torches in their hands, bearing flags, and singing triumphal songs. From time to time, astounding cries of *Vive le Roi—Vive le Chambre des Paris—Vive la Liberté de la Presse*, were sent forth, and answered by waving of flags and handkerchiefs from the well filled windows.

**Newspapers in Germany.**—In Berlin, in addition to a multitude of other Journals and periodicals, there appear at this time—a morning—mid-day—and evening—and a midnight Gazette. The latter, so far from being sleepy, is said to be the most lively of them all; being edited by the celebrated poet Mullner. There is also announced as nearly ready for publication in Berlin, *Die Narrenzettelung*, (the Fool's Gazette), to appear three times a week. [We are certainly ahead of the Germans in this department of literature, as we have Fool's Gazettes in abundance.]

It has been computed that, from the dissipation of the native juices by boiling, one pound of roasted contains as much nourishment as two of boiled meat.

FROM THE NASHVILLE DAILY AND WEEKLY  
**METEORIC STONES.**

An occurrence took place in this vicinity on the 9th inst. which deserves to be publicly noticed. Some large stones fell with immense velocity in Sumner county, about 13 miles from Nashville, and sank into the earth with great force. One of them, weighing between five and six pounds, fell upon the farm of the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, a respectable gentleman, whose son was in the field at the time, and saw it as it descended with a loud noise through the air. On striking the ground it produced a great concussion, and sank several inches beneath the surface of the earth. The other which descended about the same time, fell upon a hard grass lot, and buried itself 10 or 12 inches in the ground. It is said to weigh about twelve lbs. The noise resembling that of thunder or distant cannon, was distinctly heard 10 or 12 miles from the spot where the stones fell, and by some probably at a still greater distance. We presume the stones will be brought to Nashville, and submitted to an analysis, in order to ascertain the peculiar nature of their composition.

The next legislature of Tennessee will have to pass a law providing for the election electors for President and vice President, or else the State will have no vote at all in that election. The last law on the subject provided only for the election which took place in 1824. It will rest entirely with that body to prescribe the manner of electing the electors.

A gentleman who lately visited Mr. Crawford, informs, that Mr. C. considers his health as good as at any time of life; and the gentleman thinks so too with the exception, perhaps, of a small defect in his speech, which is improving.

Dr. Chambers states in the New York Christian Advocate, that in more than 1500 cases where he has administered his medicine to the intemperate, only two or three instances of its failure have come to his knowledge. There are three different preparations of the medicine, designed for tipplers, drunkards, and dyspeptic drunkards. "It produces energy and vigor on minds, constitutions, and stomachs, injured by intemperance."

In England, there are 779 Calvinistic Baptist churches, and 671 ministers. 223 of the churches were founded since the year 1800. The number of Baptist churches not Calvinistic is about 100.

In the New York market a fair week's price, new potatoes were selling at \$2.50 per bushel; green peas 3 dollars; and strawberries at 25 cents the basket (half a pint).

A vessel with 10 tons of gunpowder on board lately caught fire near the coast of Lancaster, England, and blew up with a most terrific explosion. The shock was felt more than 100 miles, and for 10 miles every body thought it was an earthquake. The earth trembled, furniture rattled, men and horses were overthrown; and in the immediate vicinity several houses were blown down. The crew left the ship a few minutes before the explosion.

There is an old bachelor, near Ulverstone, who keeps seventy cats. From his *feline* attachment, we should doubt the sex of the keeper.  
N. Y. Eng.

It is stated in the Boston Gazette, that a Duel took place in the vicinity of Boston on Sunday afternoon last, between Midshipmen Young and Green, of the frigate Java, who exchanged three shots without injury to either party. They then settled the dispute, shook hands and returned to a better service.

The following fact, stated in the New York Mercantile Advertiser, shows the facility with which trade is now carried on with the interior of the country. A shipment was made from the port of New-York, via New-Orleans by the ship Illinois, which reached St. Louis, Missouri, and was landed there in twenty nine days and half from the time it was taken from the wharf here. The whole distance these goods were forwarded, within this time, is about 3,300 miles; and it is probable they were delayed at least one or two days at New-Orleans in transferring them from the ship to a steam boat.

**EXTRAORDINARY COW.**

An improved Durham short horned cow in the possession of John Hare Powell, Esq. yielded, between Thursday morning, the 25th of May, and Saturday evening following, that is in three days, milk from which eight pounds and 13 ounces of butter were obtained by the usual process, equal to 21 1/4 pounds per week; she then yielded and continues to yield 26 quarts of milk, ascertained by actual measurement, within twenty four hours; and she had no other food than slop of Indian meal, and clover and orchard grass. Some of her cream was converted into butter before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society as an experiment. It was effected in three seconds, according to the report of R. Haines, Esq. as appears upon their minutes.

## Salisbury:

JUNE 26, 1827.

George Andrews, Esq. we are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent the freemen of Rowan county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this State, in place of John Linn, Esq. who has declined a re-election.

### CELEBRATION at MOCKSVILLE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mocksville, on the 18th inst. (Col. Wm. F. Kelly in the chair, and Dr. Anderson E. Foster secretary) it was resolved that the necessary arrangements should be made for celebrating the Fifty-first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, in the town of Mocksville, on the 4th of July next.

At 1 o'clock, the Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. G. W. Pearson; and an Oration, suitable to the occasion, will be delivered by Dr. P. Henderson.

The amusements of the day will be succeeded by a Ball in the evening, to be furnished by Mr. John A. Chaffin.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick, Pastor of Third Creek and Back Creek Congregations, has, by the Christian liberality of the ladies of his congregations, been constituted a life-member of the American Tract Society. The following is a copy of the affectionate letter which inclosed the sum necessary to constitute a life-membership of the society.

"March, 1827.

"Rev. and Dear Sir: Esteeming it their high privilege, as well as their duty, to endeavor to promote the kingdom of Christ on earth; believing they can accomplish that end by aiding the funds of the benevolent societies which adorn the present age; and wishing, at the same time, to express their most affectionate regard for you,—the Ladies of your charge have contributed the inclosed sum to constitute you a member, for life, of the American Tract Society: Of which sum, they now most respectfully ask your acceptance, as a token of their regard for the cause of Christ, and for you,—and as a thank offering to the Most High God, for the many and various blessings bestowed on them."

The approaching anniversary of the Independence of our country, is to be celebrated in Charlotte by a public dinner and ball. Mr. Hugh Meenan, late of this town, has been selected to deliver an Oration on the occasion.

**More Murders.**—In Lenoir county, in this state, on the 27th ult. a daughter of Ezekiel Creech was carried off and married to a man named Bender, against the wishes of her father. Simon Rouse was supposed by Creech to be an accomplice in the elopement; and on their meeting next day, a dispute arose between them, which resulted in Creech's killing Rouse with a gun. Creech made his escape.

In Craven county, (near Newbern) on the 5th inst. during a quarrel between Jesse McOter and Nathaniel Clark, a negro man belonging to McOter interposed rather rudely in behalf of his master, whereupon Clark stabbed him, of which he died the next day.

**Mob Law.**—A mob of the people of Columbus, Ohio, lately broke into the jail of that place seized Wm. H. Rice, confined there on a charge of robbing the treasury of the state, and beat and bruised him in a most shocking manner. The jailor was implicated in the affair, and will be punished. A meeting of the citizens of the town was called, at which all participation in the outrage was disclaimed.

It appears to have been the act of a set of ruffians, who were determined to take the law into their own hands, and not wait its ordinary operation.

"A great man has at length passed Salisbury."—*Greenboro' Patriot*, 16th inst.

Yes; but a greater (in his own estimation) is yet to pass. *Verbum sat.*

Benjamin Donica, a sergeant in the United States army, was lately hung at Pensacola, for killing (by shooting) his commander, Maj. Sanders Donoho,—who was formerly from Caswell county, in this state.

**Alabama.**—At the last winter's session of the legislature of Alabama, an appropriation was made for building a new State House at Tuscaloosa, at which place the seat of government of that state was established two years since. A plan of an enormous building, was adopted at the last session of the legislature,—50 by 170 feet in the clear; and to contain apartments for the State Bank, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, and a large court room, besides one room 80 by 60 feet for the Senate Chamber, and another 80 by 70 feet for the Legislative Hall: this plan is complained of, as being three or four times too large for a General Assembly which can never exceed 130 in number in both branches. The complaints are such, that the contracts for the building have been suspended till next session of the legislature, with the exception of the making of the brick, which will be good let the plan of the building be what it may. Mr. Nichols, (late of this state, and who has been appointed chief Architect of Alabama) we perceive, is at his post; and, as the State House will not be gone on with till after the legislature shall have met next winter, he can consult his *calculus* by spending the summer at "the springs," at the expense of his employers.

The citizens of Tallahassee, (Florida) gave a public complimentary dinner to their Delegate in Congress, Col. Joseph M. White, at the Hotel of Col. Geo. Fisher. (formerly of this town) on the 23d April. Among the toasts drank after the dinner, thirteen were complimentary to Col. White, and he present the whole time, and made a speech in reply to the first! Verily, if his stomach did not nauseate at this, it must be proof against flattery. Col. Fisher's toast was: "May the American star shine bright throughout the United States—may faction never govern the true American heart,—to live, and let live, and be free, is our motto."

**Horse Racing.**—The last Warrenton paper (in this state) contains about five columns of details of various horse-races in North-Carolina, Virginia and New-York—and this the editor calls a "sumptuous feast!" His readers must have morbid appetites, if they can swallow such a dish of horse-flesh, et cetera, as "sumptuous" fare.

### THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

The following circular has been addressed by the Editor of the Philadelphia Album, on the commencement of the second volume of that useful, amusing, and elegant literary miscellany, intended, and eminently calculated, for the instruction and amusement of accomplished females. A specimen of the work can be seen at the office of the Western Carolinian, where subscriptions for it will be received.

To the Friends of the Philadelphia Album.

On the commencement of a new volume of the Album, and the introduction of several improvements, I would beg leave to observe that the work has heretofore been conducted under many disadvantages: having been principally managed, both in the editing and publishing departments, by myself, an undertaking for an individual, so arduous, as to preclude the possibility of affording that general satisfaction which is ever desirable. To this cause must be attributed the deficiencies of the work. But encouraged by the valuable patronage which has already been received, I have ventured upon an enlarged sphere. Mrs. Harriet Muzzy has been invited from New York and engaged to devote her exclusive talents to the *Ladies Department* of the Album. A valuable character will be imparted to the *Literary Reviews and Critical Notices*, by Dr. H. Henry, editor of the late American Monthly Magazine, and author of the *Wilderness*, *O'Halloran*, *Hearts of Steel*, &c. &c. New sources of knowledge have been presented to us—new acquisitions of correspondence have enriched our stores,—and the work bids fair to become more entertaining, more improving, and more respectable than heretofore. But these arrangements have been attended with such heavy additional expense as to render necessary an increased circulation. The friends of the Album have it in their power very essentially to promote its circulation and usefulness by recommending it to private patronage. Should you feel disposed to use your influence in its favor, it shall be gratefully acknowledged, and prompt to further improvements. I am determined by the utmost exertions, not only to advance the character which the work has already acquired, but to increase the fund of esteem with which it has been so liberally honored, and to this end ventured to solicit your co-operation. Very respectfully, your obliged friend, THOS. C. CLARKE.  
Office of the Philadelphia Album, June, 1827.

**Cherokee Lands.**—Gen'l. Geo. Lee Davidson, and Mr. J. G. Gragg, who, in conjunction with Gen. John Cocke, of Tennessee, have been appointed by the U. States Government to hold a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, in order to effect a purchase from them of their remaining lands in this state, and so much in Tennessee as will be necessary to enable that state to cut a canal between the Hiwassee and Canassee rivers, met in this town last week, and held a consultation on the subject of their official duties: the result of which is, that they have fixed upon the 15th day of August next, on which to meet Gen. Cocke in the nation, and hold a preliminary conference with the Indians, to ascertain their disposition on the subject of a cession of their lands. Should the Indians be disposed to sell, the Commissioners will await further instructions from the Secretary of War, and then proceed to a discussion of the terms of the proposed treaty; but should they be averse to parting with their lands, on any conditions, (and we have our fears on this point) the Commissioners can only make their report accordingly, to the War Department, and return home.

**Sudden Death.**—Mr. Robert Gardner, an old man, in the 77th year of his age, was found dead at the head of the lane leading to his house, about five miles from this place, on Wednesday morning, the 20th inst. He had been in remarkably good health for some time previous; and on the evening before, had eaten a hearty supper; after which, he walked out, and not returning during the night, was, early in the morning, found dead as above mentioned. An inquest was held on the body—verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

The Secretary of State set out a few days since on a visit to his friends in Kentucky. We perceive, by the Pittsburg papers, that a public dinner is to be given to him on his arrival in that city.  
Phoenix Gaz. 15th inst.

Mr. White: As you say you are willing to print on both sides, I ask of you to put the following anecdote in your paper,—to show the people, that if Mr. Adams is all his enemies say about him, he is not lazy. A SUSSEXMAN.

"Anecdote of John Quincy Adams, from a sketch of his character by Mr. C. Miner, M. C. from Pennsylvania:—The industry, and attention to business, of Mr. Adams, has been mentioned. The following anecdote was told me of him, when Secretary of State. A gentleman who was going to Europe, came to Washington in the summer, having intricate and important business to settle at the Department. He told Mr. Adams how urgent was his business—how necessary for him to return to New York, if possible, a day or two before the packet sailed, which would go in ten days. The Secretary heard him to the end; 'Will you come to my house to-morrow morning at four o'clock?' 'In the morning—four in the morning, did I understand you, sir?' 'By all means, if it suits your convenience, sir.' At four, Mr. Adams met him at the door—conducted him to his study—there was no ceremony; but a direct sitting down to business—at nine, after five hours intense application, they rose—the business was completed—took breakfast together, and the gentleman was in New York two or three days before he had even hoped to get his business completed."

The "circular," sent from New Garden, shall be published, as soon as we can spare room.

William Wilson, Esq., a representative in Congress from Ohio, died at Newark, in that state, on the 29th ult.

Two robbers entered a dry goods store in Philadelphia on the 31st inst. one of whom presented a pistol at the breast of the young lady attending the store, (the only person in it at the time) while the other rifled the drawers of all the cash, and then both made off; upon which the young lady ran to the door and gave the alarm,—but the robbers joining in the cry of "stop thief," and actually stopping in the street and asking if any suspicious person had passed, they by this adroit means made their escape.

Negro Prince has been condemned to be hung, at Savannah, on the 31st inst. for the murder of his fellow-slave July.

#### STAMMERING.

It is known that a remedy for this perplexing malady has been discovered; and that Mrs. Leigh, of New York, and others, have been eminently successful, within two or three years past, in effecting a radical cure of the complaint in all those who have submitted to the proper treatment. Many impostors have been going through the country, pretending to practise on the Leigh system: against the impositions of such, the public would do well to guard. Mr. John B. Cottrell, preceptor, of Charlotte, in this state, has lately returned from the north, completely cured of a distressing impediment in his speech; and he is authorized to practise on this system, in curing others. As a testimonial in behalf of his capacity in the business, we have been requested to publish the following:

"Mr. Philo White: 'Sir: You will please insert this in your paper, which is a certificate, hoping some Stammerers may apply to Mr. Cottrell with confidence of being cured.'"

"I can with pleasure and confidence say, that I have been under Mr. John B. Cottrell, of Charlotte, N. C. who practises on Mrs. Leigh's system for curing impediments in speech, and was perfectly cured in the short time of two days, which impediment I have been laboring under for ten years; and know, if I ever do relapse, it will be my own fault, and that not without as much trouble as it was for me to speak previous to this time. All Stammerers may apply with full confidence of being cured."

JOHN C. PALMER.

Oxford, N. C. June 17, 1827."

Orange County.—The following gentlemen are candidates to represent Orange county in the next Legislature: For the Senate—Dr. William Montgomery and Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq. For the Commons—Frederick Nash, Esq. John Boon, Esq. and Col. John Stockard.

The Hillsboro Recorder, in announcing the above gentlemen, remarks: "We are gratified to learn that it is the intention of the candidates for the Commons, the present season, to discontinue the practice of electioneering, should no other candidate interfere with the arrangement. We are persuaded that such a course will be in consonance with the wishes and feelings of a large portion of the people of this county; and confidently hope that the example will do much towards discountenancing a practice so demoralizing in its effects, so onerous to the candidates, and in many ways so detrimental to the public interest."

The ship Marcus, Sayre, arrived at Sag Harbour, on Saturday 26th ult. from the South Seas. Capt. S. informs, that on the 18th or 19th January, the young King of Otaheite, was buried, and another chosen on the same day—at present all appears to be peace among the islands.

#### MORGANTON BIBLE SOCIETY.

Extract from the minutes of a board of managers of the Morganton Bible Society, April 27th, 1827: The board consisted of Col. John M. Greenlee, 1st Vice Pres.; Thos. Walton, Cor. Sec.; Sidney S. Erwin, Treas.; John Silliman, Rec. Sec.; John H. Steville, John McGuire, Martin Keebler, Mark Brittain, Wm. McEntire, Adolphus L. Erwin, Managers.

Constituted with prayer. The Pres. Col. Wm. J. Erwin, being absent by indisposition, Col. J. M. Greenlee, 1st Vice Pres. was called to the chair. Unanimity and a lively interest in the society, were the only feelings apparent in those present. In the close, it was unanimously resolved, that, as the anniversary will be on Saturday, 21st July, and as it will be the next stated meeting of this society, the Rev. Rouben Coffey be requested to preach a sermon on the occasion, at the church in this place; also, that Rev. Alexander Abernathy, be requested to attend, as his alternate. And should they both fail, the Rev. John Silliman perform this duty. And further, that Mr. P. White, the editor of the Western Carolinian, be requested to publish the above extract, in his paper, at least four weeks previous. 470 Managers, members, and others, are invited to attend. JOHN SILLIMAN, Rec. Sec.

#### FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE, JUNE 11. UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Hon. Daniel Webster has been elected Senator of the United States from this Commonwealth, for six years from the 4th of March last. In the Senate, the whole number of votes given in was 39; necessary to a choice 20; Mr. Webster had 26, John Mills 11, Levi Lincoln 1, Edward Everett 1. In the House of Representatives, the whole number was 328; necessary to a choice 165; Mr. Webster had 202, John Mills 82, Elijah H. Mills 22, Wm. C. Jarvis 8, Edward Everett 6, Levi Lincoln 3, Henry Shaw 3, Joseph Story 1, William Baylies 1.

The Vera Cruz papers received by the Brown, at Philadelphia, state that an action was fought in Central America, between the troops of Guatemala, and those of St. Salvador, on the 23d of March, which lasted two hours and a half. The latter were routed, with the loss of all their cannon, 200 muskets, 73 prisoners, and 50 men left dead on the field, including two captains. The Guatemalians lost 7 killed and 31 wounded.

The Connecticut Legislature adjourned on Friday the 1st inst. Bishop Brownell attended prayer; the Governor administered the requisite oaths to the several judicial officers present, and took leave of the members in a short address.

The London Court Circular of April 17, announces that, in addition to the other resignation of His Majesty's Cabinet and Household, the Cook, and Master Baker, and the Royal Chambermaid and Laundry-maid, had resigned. The Morning Chronicle adds—"we trust no difficulty will arise in filling up these offices."

The British sloop of war Primrose arrived at New York on Monday morning, having left Vera Cruz on the 8th ult. She touched at Havana, and has on board one million and a half of dollars, partly for New York, and partly for England. On the passage from Vera Cruz to Havana, the Primrose left, off Tampico Bar, the U. S. schr. Shark. On the 7th of May, while the surgeon of the Shark, together with a midshipman and a boat's crew, were crossing the Bar, the boat swamped and capsized. All hands perished excepting the doctor.

Nat. Journal, 14th inst.

It is stated in the Elizabeth City (N. C.) Star, that a British schooner, supposed to be the one lately warned off from Baltimore, put into Ocracoke on the 31st ult. in distress. Having, however, been seen by the custom house officer to put some bags of coffee on board a vessel belonging to Elizabeth City, the schooner and cargo were seized, together with the vessel which received the coffee, and were all sent into Washington, in this state.

Piracy and Murder!—The brigantine Crawford, belonging to Troy, Massachusetts, was brought into the port of Norfolk Virg. on the 13th inst. by four Spaniards. Captain Brightman, the master, and all the passengers and crew having been murdered, except the mate Edmund Dobson, (who was spared to navigate the vessel) a French gentleman passenger, and the cook, a colored man. The guilty wretches attempted to escape, except the principal, who, on finding the mate had made a discovery of their bloody deeds, cut his throat, and the others have been since taken and secured, and will no doubt answer with their lives! The vessel sailed from Matanzas, where these bloody villains were taken as passengers.

The Postmaster General of the United States left Washington on Friday, on a visit to his domicile in the state of Ohio, being the first visit he has made thither since his appointment to office, four or five years ago. He is expected to be absent for five or six weeks.

Water Clock.—An old inhabitant of Grenoble, France, of the name of Blanc, has invented a clock which is impelled, not by springs and weights, but by water. The rain which falls upon the roof of a house collected in a reservoir is sufficient to keep it in perpetual motion.

Miss Miller.—A young lady of very fine talents, of this name, addressed the people of Wheeling, Va. (says the Gazette of that place) on Sunday week, in the Episcopal Church, and on Monday in the Methodist Meeting House; at both times the houses were full to overflowing. Her language is chaste, if not elegant, and her manners modest, though not bashful, nor destitute of the graces of oratory. Her voice cannot be called masculine, yet so very good is her articulation that every word was understood by her most distant hearers. She has adopted the tenets of the Methodist society, but is not a licensed preacher.

No doubts remain of the success of Mr. Brunel's great enterprise of forming a road under the Thames. The work is finished for the distance of 500 feet. The New York Times says, it is not easy to conceive that passengers will leave daylight, and the bustle of life in the open air, to descend into this cavernous abyss, dreary with lamp light, and where the settling of the masonry may pour the Thames on their heads.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press, of the 20th ult. says:—Yesterday morning public feeling here was painfully agitated by a report that the President of the United States had been struck by paralysis. The public mind was not tranquilized, until the arrival of the evening Baltimore boat, which brought satisfactory assurances that the President was in good health, save only a slight cold.

Surgical operation.—A tumor weighing upwards of eight pounds, larger in size than the human head, was extracted from the abdomen of a woman in London, on the 21st of March, by Dr. Granville. Notwithstanding the extent of the incision, such was the facility with which the operation was conducted, that the quantity of blood lost did not exceed two ounces.

Mr. Canning, as Prime Minister of Great Britain, will have offices at his disposal, worth 182,500 sterling, or 800,000 dollars a year.

The General assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States have resolved to establish a Western Theological Seminary, at Alleghany town, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Directors appointed, are to hold their first meeting on Tuesday, 19th inst. at Pittsburgh.

An Irish paper says that Mr. Thomas Moore, the poet, is employed on the Times newspaper with a salary of \$2000 per annum. We should not be at all surprised if this were true. Dr. Stoddart, when he was the principal Editor of that paper, received \$1500 a year. Moore's talents, as a prose writer, are certainly equal to those of Stoddart, and his reputation is worth the additional \$500. Colburn, the bookseller, pays Campbell (the poet) 500 guineas annually for the use of his name in the New Monthly Magazine without any services. This is the way we should like to see Editors paid in our own country.

Noah.

The Charleston Courier, of the 16th inst. says the steam-boat Green arrived in that city the day before, in 54 hours from Augusta. That's nothing very extraordinary.

At New-Orleans, lately, Mr. William Crab was married to Miss Mary Spider. A scratching couple, we should think.

"The Spider's most attenuated thread," has taken a Crab in hymeneal net; The Spider caught the Cancer, it is said, Tho' Genuine Cancer can't be look'd for yet.

Thomas Reilly, lately convicted in Charleston, of Highway Robbery, and sentenced to be executed on the second Friday of July next, has received a pardon from the Governor of that State.

William Courtney, Esq. of Alleghany county, (Pa.) has been appointed by the Secretary of War to be "Practical Agent," authorized by a late act of Congress for the expenditure of thirty thousand dollars in improving the Steam Boat Navigation of the Ohio River.

Before the Circuit Court in Nashville, during the first week in this month, came on the trial of Stephen Johnson, for the murder of McFrancis Harrison, in October. The trial excited a great deal of interest, and many lawyers were engaged. Verdict, manslaughter.

Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, of New York, has been elected a corresponding member of the Royal Asiatic Society for Great Britain and Ireland, of which Sir Alexander Johnson is Chairman, and Col. Doyle and Mr. Huttman Secretaries.

A Town at Auction.—The Town of Hamburg, S. C. was sold on the 4th inst. by the Sheriff of Edgefield District at public Auction, and was purchased by its founder, Mr. Henry Shultz, for the sum of \$55,000.

The New-York Advocate remarks, that "the Erie canal will make in the west one large city, with a single street of water in the centre of it, and towns on each side rising up like so many blocks of buildings."

The German Automaton has challenged the American Automaton at New York, to single combat, and offers to play fifteen games in the exhibition room of his antagonist, for \$200 a game; the American to be allowed the advantage of a Castle each game, and the receipts of the exhibition. Should the challenge be accepted, the meeting is to take place in New-York as early as practicable, of which due notice will be given.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER. THE AMERICAN AUTOMATON. Having for two full evenings witnessed the exhibition of this Automaton, which was made at Ithaca, in the State of New-York, in imitation of the one exhibited by Mr. Maelzel from Europe, I cannot forego expressing my entire satisfaction at the performance, and my opinion that it is fully equal to the European one, that has excited the public admiration there nearly half a century, without any discovery of the art. I was doubly gratified in seeing produced in this new world in a very short time, what is said to have baffled the ingenuity of the scientific men of the old. The above is exhibited every evening at Mr. Bosieux's dancing room, corner of Broadway and Reed street.

AN AMERICAN.

Hydrophobia.—We are sorry to state, that a Negro Woman, (one of the four persons bitten on the 23d April last, by a Dog then supposed to be mad) was yesterday labouring under all the horrors of hydrophobia. May this be a solemn warning to those whose duty it is to guard us against this awful calamity. Charleston Courier, 14th inst.

#### The Markets.

New-York June 12.

Cotton.—Import from 1st to 8th June, Virginia, 157; North Carolina, 373; South Carolina, 305; Georgia, 632; Alabama, 605; Florida, 302; total 2374 bales. There has been no animation in this market since our last notice of it. The transactions of the week amount to 2000 bales, mostly in Uplands and Alabama, at 94 to 100, and 104 for export—some fine parcels have been taken for home use, at 1 to 14 more.

Fayetteville, June 14.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 18. COTTON, 8 25 to 8 80; Corn, 70 to 75; flour, 5 a 6; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37 1/2 to 40. Observer.

Charleston, June 13.—Cotton, upland, 8 1/2 a 10 1/2; whiskey, 34 to 35; apple brandy, 37 a 38; beeswax, 25 a 25 1/2; bacon, 5 1/2 to 6; bagging, 21 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 38 a 40; Turkeys Island 55; sugar, brown, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 30 a 32; black pepper, 18 a 19; corn, 59 a 55; flour 5 1/2 to 5 3/4.

Cottons.—For Uplands, there has been a good demand, particularly in the lower and middling qualities, and an advance of half a cent in the pound, on the prices of the previous week, has been obtained for them. We now quote the range from 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents—principal sales at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4.

Corn.—Has still further declined in price since our last—the cargo sales have been, for Maryland Corn, 52 a 53 cents; North-Carolina do. 49 a 50.

Grain &c.—Foreign Spirits, particularly Cognac Brandy, continue scarce. Domestic Spirits are plenty, and of slow sale. Bacon and Lard are in abundance; and Butter having become plenty, is selling at 20 a 23 cents. A cargo of Liverpool Coarse Salt in bags of four bushels, was sold this week at \$1 90 cents.

Freights.—Have declined, and are now obtained with difficulty, even at the present depressed rates we quote Cotton, to British Ports, 1-3 a 3-8d.—to France, 14 a 14 cents.

Exchange on England—84 a 9 per cent prem. on France—5f. 13c. a 5f. 17c. Savannah and Augusta Bank Bills—1 a 1 1/2 per cent discount; North-Carolina State Do.—5 a 6 per cent dis.

Cum gratia, June 16.—Cotton, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; corn, 62 1/2 a 65; whiskey, 37 a 40; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 75 a 79; wheat, \$1 25 to 1 30; peach brandy 60 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7. Journal.

Columbia, June 9.—Cotton, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2; bacon, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; corn, 62 1/2 to 70; flour, 75 to 80; Liverpool salt, 75 to 87 1/2; whiskey, 45 50.

#### Married.

In this town, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Jesse Rutkin, Mr. James Harrison to Mrs. Mary Belton.

In Calmarus county, on the 19th ult. by John H. Alexander, Esq. Mr. Daniel Cook to Miss Jemima Kenly.

In Salem, N. C. by the Right Rev. A. Bende, the Rev. Samuel Thomas Pfolt to Miss Ann Elizabeth Schroter, both of that place.

#### DIED.

In Rutherford county, N. C. on Monday, the 21st of May last, Mrs. Anna Alexander, widow and relict of Col. Elias Alexander, aged 74 years and 2 months, formerly of Mecklenburg, in this state, leaving a large offspring, together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to mourn her death. By the death of this most excellent matron and industrious old lady, it will be said, that one of the mothers of the Revolution has gone hence; for she was well acquainted with the toil, danger and troubles of that event which gave liberty to the American people.

In Columbia, S. C. on the 18th ult., Bernard S. McNamora, M. D., a native of Thurlough, county of Tipperary, Ireland.

6 1-4 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of Feb. last, a young man by the name of Gabriel Ensley, aged 15 years. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust him on my account, as I will not pay any debt of his contracting. Six and a quarter cents will be given to any one who will return said lad, but no expenses paid, or thanks given. SOLOMON ENSLEY. Davidson county, N. C. June 22, 1827. 13070

#### Notice.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for a note of hand, given by David Maxwell to me, for \$500, of date between 10th and 25th November, 1824, as I have received full value for the same, by the hands of John Maxwell. 2169 BENJAMIN MAXWELL. ATTORNEY: WILLIAM PATRICK, ELIZABETH JINKINS.

#### Taken Up and Committed.

ON the 9th and 11th instant, Ben, Frank, and John: Ben about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, says he belongs to John Gurdoin, of Wilkes county, Georgia; Frank, 23 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, says he belongs to Charles Smith, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia; John, 30 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Samuel Cherry, of Pendleton, South Carolina. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN MCGUIRE, Jailor. June 15th, 1827. 68

#### Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber having lately taken possession of that convenient and elegant building in the Town of Concord, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Williams, begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate travellers on the most reasonable terms. His Table will be furnished with the best the market can afford; his bar with the best liquors, his stable attended by attentive and careful hostlers; and no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render the stay of those who may call upon him comfortable and pleasant. CALEB P. ALEXANDER. Concord, June 4, 1827. 873

#### Notice.

IN pursuance of a deed of Trust, to me executed, by Edward Yarbrough, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 26th day of June inst. the following property to wit:

Twelve or Fourteen likely NEGROES, 1 Barouch and Harness, several head of HORSES, and other property. Notes, negotiable and payable at the State Bank, will be taken from the purchasers. MICHL. BROWN, Trustee. June 9th, 1827. 3168

#### NEW

#### MEDICAL & DRUG STORE.

E. WILLEY & Co.

ARE now receiving and opening in Salisbury, a very general supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations. E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the Practice of Physic, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the Apothecary Business, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase.

Country Physicians, Merchants, and other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application. 65 Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

#### GOLD AND SILVER

#### Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of Military Goods. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to Repair Watches, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention. Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

#### For Sale, or Rent,

MY House and Lot in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years; there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury. January 8, 1826. 44

#### GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of Gold, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury. May 9, 1827. 62

#### For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my HOUSE and LOT in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court-House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-houses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon. JACOB ALBRIGHT. April 19th, 1827. 3m73

#### Ran Away,

ON the 4th inst. my negro man JERRY: he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, very stout built, between 35 and 39 years old, has a small scar on the right arm below the elbow, also a small one on the forehead; down look, is very fond of playing the fife, knows a little about boatng; took with him several articles of clothing, mostly home-spun; he was in Petersburg jail from the 29th of Sept. last, till about the 1st of Feb.; then owned by a Mr. Elijah Hyatt. All owners of boats, and an honest public, are cautioned against the rascal. JOHN STEWART. Wachau, Lancaster, S. C. May 1827. 64-66-68-70-72-74-76

#### Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the Gold Mine on Beaverdam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and cash paid monthly.—Feb. 12, 1827. 59

**Christ's Church, Rowan.**  
THIRTY or forty pews in the church lately erected, will be publicly rented, at the Church, on Saturday, the 30th inst. to the highest bidders.  
JOHN D. SWANN,  
LUKE BARBER,  
JAMES ALEXANDER,  
ALLIANCE HALL,  
Vestrymen.  
3168

**BOOK BINDING.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Binding* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.  
Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.  
Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,  
J. H. DE CARTERET.  
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

**Every man his own Miller.**  
THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses McDaniel's Perpendicular, and William Benbow's Horizontal Patent *Grist Mills*, for Cabarrus county, and William Benbow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these *Mills*, and the Single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. John E. Mullan of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus.  
The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts.  
BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.  
Mecklenburg county, May 9, 1827. 3mt74

**State of North-Carolina, Irredell county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1827.**  
THE undersigned, Grand Jurors, having discharged the duties we owe the court, and reflecting upon the number of courts held annually in our county as useless, unnecessary, and expensive, tending to waste the time and exhaust the resources of the people,—do, therefore, recommend to the freemen of Irredell to have the county courts holden now in May and November, changed to the 5th Monday after the 4th Mondays in March and September, thereby altering and fixing two of our county courts to be held on the same weeks of our Superior courts, when all business can be done, except that requiring the intervention of a Jury.  
For the freemen and farmers of Irredell to be compelled to leave their homes six weeks in every year to serve as Jurors, we consider unnecessary, grievous and oppressive. We therefore pledge ourselves to use all fair means to explain the advantages of this change to our fellow-citizens, and to exert ourselves actively to accomplish this desirable object. And further, we request the freemen of Irredell to call on all their county candidates to unfold and explain their sentiments and views on this subject.  
It is ordered, unanimously, by the Grand Jury, that the above be published four weeks in the Western Carolinian.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON, Foreman.  
John Witherspoon, James Owen, Daniel Braly, John Crawford, Edward Eidson, Joseph Summers, Joseph S. McKnight, Hugh Howard, David McGreery, Josiah C. McHenry, Benjamin Johnson, John M. Walker, Grove Tomlinson, William Cumins.  
168

**State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April sessions, 1827: James M. Butler, vs. Lewis Kennedy; attachment, levied, &c.** Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to hold for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered up for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.  
Test: J. B. MARTIN, Ck.  
Price advt. \$2 50, 6070

**North Carolina, Surry county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1827: John Wright vs. Elijah Harris.** Original attachment, Jonathan Furbank, garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, the defendant, lives out of the state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for said Harris to appear at the next term of this court, to be held in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday in August next, and plead to said suit, else judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.  
669 J. WILLIAMS, Ck.

**State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April term, 1827: George C. Morton and others vs. Francis Bedford and others;** Petition for partition: It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants, that unless they appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, and answer or plead to the petition, the prayer of the petitioners will be heard ex parte, and judgment granted accordingly.  
6671 DANIEL COLEMAN, Ck.

**State of North Carolina, Rutherford county: SUPERIOR COURT of Law, April term, 1827: S. Lewis McLean vs. Cynthia McLean;** Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McLean, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford county, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.  
JAMES MORRIS, Ck.  
Price advt. \$4, 3mt79

## New Lines of Stages.

THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from LINCOLN to ASHVILLE, (Huncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of *Mail Stages* between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincoln; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincoln, will soon go into operation; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North-Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.  
SAMUEL NEWLAND.  
Morganton, April 24, 1827 370

**The JACK Gen. Wellington.**  
WILL stand the present season in Salisbury; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of *Five Dollars*—no toll, no pay. Gen. Wellington is as sure a foal-getter as any Jack in the country; is now 8 years old, in high health and vigor, gets uncommonly likely colts, and will be warranted to produce as fine Mules as any in this section of country. Inquire of the subscriber, in Salisbury. CHARLES L. BOWERS.  
The above Jack, and a very likely Jenny, both for sale, on very accommodating terms. Inquire as above. April 26, 1827. 60

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield district, S. Carolina, on the 4th inst. a *Negro Man* named *DICK*, 22 or 23 years old, very black complexion, rather pleasing countenance, down cast look, slow spoken, not tall but rather stout made; and it is probable he will make his way to Virginia, from whence he was brought; and he may also change his masters name, as he has done the like before. Any person who will take up said negro, and confine him in jail, and inform me by letter, directed to Mount Pleasant Post office, Fairfield district, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.  
JOHN KELLY.  
June 8, 1827. 371

**Estate of Samuel M'Guire.**  
THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Samuel M'Guire, dec'd. notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
JOHN CLEMENT, Adm'r.  
May 25, 1827. 972

**Taken Up.**  
BY John Good, and entered on the stray book of Burke county, a bright sorrel *HORSE*, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old, some saddle-marks on his back, wind-galls on his paster joints, and no perceivable brands.  
JACOB FORNEY, Ranger.  
June 7, 1827. 369

**Taken Up and Committed**  
TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is *Peter*, and that he belongs to John Reeves, of South Carolina, whom he left about three weeks since. Peter is 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, 20 years of age, rather slim, has a scar on the back of his left hand, and also a small one on the left shin, cut by an axe, is quite black, and has a tolerably pleasing countenance. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.  
FIELDRIDGE SLATER, Jailor.  
June 11, 1827. 67

**Committed to the Jail**  
OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is *DOC TOR*, he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, and says he belongs to James Young, of Tennessee, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.  
CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.  
May 31st, 1827. 65

**Taken Up and Committed**  
TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is *Willis John*, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, black complexion, has a good countenance, lips rather thick, with a small burn on the forehead between the eyes, hardly discoverable, and says he belongs to John Reeves, of South Carolina, from whom he ran away about three weeks since. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.  
F. SLATER, Jailor.  
June 11, 1827. 67

**To Printers, and Others.**  
TRUEMAN, a negro fellow about 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a very light mulatto, ran away from his owner, living in Madison county, Alabama, on the 28th of April; and it is suspected he will try to get back to Cabarrus county, N. C. from whence he was taken. Any printer who may have advertised said fellow as having been taken up, or any other person knowing of his being taken up, will confer a favor, and be well rewarded, by giving information of the same to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, North-Carolina.  
June 15, 1827. 2168

**NAILS for Sale.**  
THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulenwider, proprietor of the *Lincoln Nail Manufactory*, offers to the public *NAILS* of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.  
EDWARD CRESS, Agent.  
Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6mt76  
N. B. Old Copper Still, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

**Sheriffs' Deeds.**  
FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

## PORTAY.

**THE BROKEN HEART.**  
She sank by slow degrees away  
As gentle flow'rets droop and die,  
When severed from the parent spray;  
But yet with her faded eye  
There was expression, calm, though high,  
So much of heaven with earth was mix'd;  
That as she yielded up her breath,  
Death seem'd to have no triumph there,  
For, oh! she triumph'd over death.  
She fell, as falls the lonely dove,  
When sever'd from its beauteous mate,  
Yet thinking more of him whose love  
Had made her own heart desolate,  
Than of her own bright visions cross'd.  
All for which life is valued, lost.  
She sank by slow degrees away,  
Socially from her sorrows borne,  
Twas like the opening blush of day,  
So softly spread—ye scarce can say,  
Which is the twilight, which the morn.

The following lines, translated from the Arabic, we find in the *London Magazine*:  
Why should I blush that fortune's frown  
Dooms me life's humble paths to tread;  
To live unheeded and unknown;  
To sink forgotten to the dead!  
'Tis not the good, the wise, the brave,  
That surest shine or brightest rise,  
The feather sports upon the wave,  
The pearl in ocean's cavern lies.  
Each lesser star that studs the sphere,  
Sparkles with undiminished light;  
Dark and eclipsed alone appear  
The Lord of Day, the Queen of Night.

**IS IT SO?**  
They have told me that thou art  
Not what thine own lips have told,  
But a fickle thing, whose heart  
Is as vain as it is cold:—  
They have told me that in turn,  
Pride and envy rule thy breast;  
That, to-morrow, thou wilt spurn,  
What, to-day, thou covetest:  
Tell me, Lady, yes or no,  
Tell me, Lady, is it so?  
They have said those eyes of thine  
Which so fondly beam on me,  
Would with equal fondness shine  
Were my rival near to thee:  
That those cheeks thus overspread  
With their blushes when we meet,  
Would assume as deep a red  
Were another at thy feet:  
Tell me, Lady, yes or no,  
Tell me, Lady, is it so?  
They have sworn that placid smile  
Is but meant to lead astray:  
Is but meant to lead astray:  
That those lips are lips of guile,  
And those eyes are false as they:  
That thou now could'st bid farewell  
Without pain, without regret,—  
Such, alas, the tales they tell;  
Not that I believe them—yet!  
Answer truly, yes or no,  
Answer, Lady, is it so? [SELECTED.]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SPIDERS' THREAD.**  
In the Introduction to Entomology by Kirby and Spence, there is a very curious description of the process by which the spider weaves its web. After describing the four spinners, as they are termed, from which the visible threads proceed, the writer goes on to mention that these are the machinery through which, by a process more singular than that of rope-spinning, the thread is drawn. Each spinner is pierced, like the plate of a wire-drawer, with a multitude of holes, so numerous and exquisitely fine, that a space often not bigger than a pin's point includes above a thousand. Through each of these holes proceeds a thread of an inconceivable tenacity, which, immediately after issuing from the orifice, unites with all the other threads, from the same spinner, in one. Hence from each spinner proceeds a compound thread; and these four threads, at the distance of about one-tenth of an inch from the apex of the spinner again unite, and from the thread we are accustomed to see, which the spider uses in forming its web. Thus, a spider's web, even spun by the smallest species and when so fine that it is almost imperceptible to our senses, is not, as we suppose, a single line, but a rope composed of at least 4,000 strands. But to feel all the wonders of this fact, we must follow Leuwenhoeck in one of his calculations on the subject. This renowned microscopic observer found, by an accurate estimation, that the threads of the minutest spiders, some of which are not larger than a grain of sand, are so fine, that 4,000,000 of them would not exceed in thickness one of the hairs of his beard. Now we know that each of these threads is composed of above 4,000 still finer. It follows, therefore, that above 16,000,000 of the finest threads which issue from such spiders, are not, altogether, thicker than a human hair.

FROM THE NEW YORK ADVOCATE.  
**MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE.**  
We have heard much of Gretna Green marriages—runaway matches—rope ladders, &c. &c. &c. The passions of youth are very capricious. They develop themselves in various forms. Persons of both sexes, possessing a little imagination or sentimentality, are generally averse to the plain matter of fact marriages, where friends do meet and approve withal. Lydia Languish is not so very fictitious a character as the old Goodie's imagine. Few young persons can see her represented without a sympathetic movement. But of all sorts of marriages, we think the following the oddest. It is extracted from a London paper:  
A lady dressed in the most elegant style of fashion, walking past the Horse Guards early in the morning, lately, addressed a private belonging to the Foot Guards, in the following manner:  
Lady—Soldier, are you a single man?—The Soldier (confused and astonished at the question put to him) replied he was.  
Lady—Then, Soldier, will you have me for your wife?—Soldier (still more confused)—I have no objection, madam.  
Lady—Then come with me. I have a license and a ring (taking them out of her reticule,) and we will be married immediately. The lady then called a hackney coach from the stand, and proceeded to St. —'s Church where they were married. Immediately on their return the lady stepped into the coach (first handing the bridegroom 20 sovereigns,) telling him that she would send for him in the evening and afterwards purchase his discharge. She then ordered the coachman to drive forward, and from that time to the present the soldier has never seen or heard from his bride! It is scarcely possible to conjecture what could have been the lady's motives, unless she wished, for some particular purpose, to show the certificate of her marriage.

FROM THE ELIZABETH CITY STAR.  
**GENERAL JACKSON.**  
By Benjamin S. Bulfinch.  
Thy name shall live on rolls of fame,  
In spite of slander's poison'd dart;  
How vainly now, it tries to aim  
Its shaft unto thy Patriot heart:  
But they have mis'd their man in thee,  
Thou Champion of Liberty.  
Gallant and brave, thy love was true,  
Millions do own that thou art great;  
Thy country, not ungrateful too,  
Shall place thee in the chair of state,  
And show all who intrigue in Clay,  
Like it they may be wash'd away.  
Exalted sage, that debt we owe,  
And it will be thy glorious meed:  
Freemen are willing to bestow  
Such wreaths of honor; for that indeed  
Thou didst achieve on Orleans' plain,  
Where Britons mourn'd o'er heaps of slain.  
The "Coalition" do no harm,  
Their lies upon their heads recoil,  
Vainly they raise a false alarm,  
But seeds don't grow in barren soil,  
A virtuous people's ardent praise,  
Will greet the remnant of thy days.

FROM THE BOSTON ATHLETIC.  
**THE DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.**  
A Doctor there lived in the county of Fife,  
Physic 'em, bleed 'em, ho!  
With his wife, was the plague of his life,  
With her squallery, bawling, ho!  
She worried and teased the unfortunate elf,  
If his patience were few, he was patient himself;  
But at the last she fell sick, and was laid on the shelf,  
With her sigh away, die away, ho!  
Now in cables the Doctor had often rehearsed,  
Whine away, grow away, ho!  
And he always wore mourning for fear of the word,  
With his seem-to-grieve, laugh in sleeve, ho!  
So a coffin he bought of a friend in the trade,  
And madam under ground very snugly was laid;  
And the very next night Bolus married his maid,  
With her fig for shame! change her name, ho!  
Now it happened that night that a gentleman  
Dug away, in the clay, ho!  
To the grave occupation of raising the dead,  
With his coffin cask, spade and sack, ho!  
Rang at one in the morning the doctor's night-bell,  
And said—"Sir, I've brought you a subject to sell;  
But the watchman is near, so be quick or he'll tell!"  
With your cut and slash—pay the cash, ho!  
The doctor had scarcely refastened the door,  
With his bolt and chain, lock again, ho!  
When he thought in the sack he heard somebody  
With their snuffle em, poodle em, ho!  
But who shall describe the poor doctor's surprise,  
When he opened the sack to examine his prize:  
For his wife was come back! and she opened her eyes,  
With her squallery, bawling, ho!  
And the doctor—he dropped her, and ran away.

**A Needy Printer.**—The Mercer "Western Paper" says, "the Printer wants Grain, Pork, Tallow, Candles, Whiskey, Linen, Beeswax, Wood; and any thing else that he can eat."  
[Shew us a Printer who does not want all these things—and more too.]

FROM THE MILTON (N. C.) GAZETTE.  
**INTEMPERANCE.**  
On the 7th of October, 1826, a society was formed in Orange county, N. C., for the suppression of intemperance. At that meeting it was resolved to address circular letters to the different courts and grand juries, and the various denominations of christians within convenient distance. A premium of fifty dollars was offered for the best tract on Intemperance, suited to the condition of the southern country. The Tract not to exceed 24 octavo pages, was to have been submitted to the inspection of the Hon. F. Nash, Hillsborough, the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, and Professor Mitchell of Chapel Hill, before the 1st of February, 1827.

At a called meeting of the board of Managers, held at Murfreesborough, April 21, 1827, Professor Mitchell, from the Committee just named, reported that eight essays had been handed in; and that one of them was particularly well written, but that none of them was thought worthy of the premium. The managers continued the Committee, with liberty to receive essays until the first of September next.

The Board adopted the following resolutions.  
1. That the Secretary furnish the members of the Board with blank forms, for the enrollment of the names of those who may engage to abstain from ardent spirits.  
2. That the secretary be directed to write to Dr. Chambers of New-York, for six parcels of the "cure for drunkenness."  
3. That the Rev. A. D. Montgomery be elected a manager, in place of the Rev. Mr. Rankin, removed out of their bounds.  
4. That the Rev. Mr. Montgomery be appointed to preach on the subject of Intemperance, at Milton, in September, should others fail.

At Murfreesborough, a sermon was preached, urging the importance of abstinence from spiritous liquors, except when necessary for medicinal purposes, and several persons signed a resolution to that effect. The friends of temperance should know that every sermon delivered on this subject, since the formation of this Society, has brought one or more to the determination of entire abstinence. If the reader considers the vice of drunkenness as degrading to his fellow-citizens, and destructive of their dearest interests, then let him immediately begin to reform his own habits, and those of his family, and then speak and write against the evil, and he may prove a blessing to his neighbour. If he will not, however, set the example of abstinence, let him lay his hand to his mouth, his mouth in the dust, and be silent. They that drink moderately, and they that drink to excess, they that drink wine, and they that drink rum, are all alike in this, that they all gratify themselves, both as to the quantity and as to the kind of their drink; and therefore, if some are drunken, the others are not temperate. *Deny thyself*, and do it quickly.  
In conformity with the above resolutions, the following is inserted:  
Touch not, taste not, handle not,  
Lest you perish in the using.

The subscribers, believing that example is an all essential and most efficient means of promoting temperance, do hereby engage that they will not make use of spiritous liquors, hereafter, except as medicine; that, except for the same purpose, they will not offer them to visitors, servants or workmen; they will not buy, nor sell, nor in any other way encourage the common use of these destructive poisons.

A fashionable doctor lately informed his friends in a large company that he had been passing 8 days in the country. "Yes," (said one of the party) it has been announced in one of the journals. "Ah!" said the doctor, stretching his neck very importantly, pray in what terms! Why, as well as I can remember, in the following:—There were last week 77 interments less than the week before. The doctor's neck was seen suddenly to shrink down, till his head nearly touched his shoulders; and shortly after he was missed from the saloon, to the no small diversion of the whole company.

Some change has taken place in the management of the Branch of the U. S. Bank at Washington. Considerable losses are expected to have been sustained, yet nobody appears to have been criminal.